



AMERICAN
ENGLISH

Writing

Level 2 - Ep9



A.

Skill Presentation

Coordinating Conjunctions

These conjunctions (and - or - so - but - nor - yet - for) we call them **coordinating conjunctions** and they connect two parts of the **same value**.

They're easy to remember if you can just think of the acronym "**FANBOYS**".

The **same value** means they connect:

- Words with words.
- Phrases with phrases.
- Clauses with clauses.
- Sentences with sentences.

Here are some example sentences using the **coordinating conjunctions**

- Matt **and** Dan are my friends.
- You can come **in the morning** **or** **in the afternoon**.
- I like cats **but** my friend likes dogs.



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Subordinating Conjunctions

We use **subordinating conjunctions** to join parts that are not of the same value.

They join a higher rank with a lower rank.

- People should learn English **if** they want to work in England.

independent
clause

dependent
clause

Why we use subordinating conjunctions?

Because **dependent** and **independent clauses** they are not of the same value, they are not equal.

One of them is higher and the other is a subordinate.



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Why do we have to use a subordinating conjunction?
Is it only to show the importance of the independent clause?

We use **subordinating conjunctions** for two main reasons:

1. To show the importance of one part of the sentence over the other part.
2. To show the **relationship** between the two **parts**.

A **relationship** could be something to show:

Time - words like (when - after - before - while)

- Jack left the house before his father woke up.

Place - words like (where - wherever)

- Mark doesn't eat where he works.

Condition - words like (if - unless)

- If you need help, you only need to ask.

Reason, cause or effect - words like (because - since - so that)

- Jane can't wait to go out because she feels bored.